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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

WORCESTER INSANE ASYLUM

AТ

WORCESTER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1888.

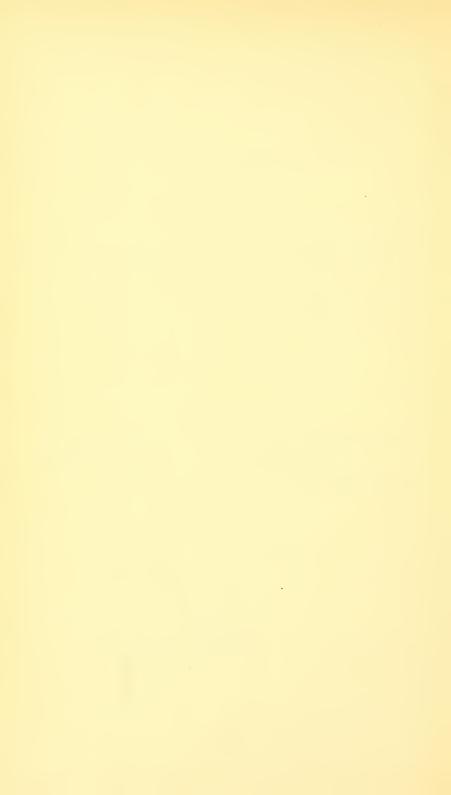


OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WILLIAM SHERMAN, ENGINEER.

TREASURER.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Execulency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The Trustees in charge of the Worcester Insane Asylum respectfully submit their Tenth Annual Report.

The Superintendent's report and that of the Treasurer, appended hereto, state clearly the details of the government of the asylum and its financial standing during the current year.

We would call attention especially to the very interesting review of the dealing with patients and the improvements in the building during the past ten years, and to the valuable suggestions as to the care of the chronic insane of the State in larger buildings built and maintained for this class of patients.

The patients of this institution belong to the class of the permanently deranged, who, on the average, have suffered a long time from their malady before transfer to us, and are often feeble and very listless. It has been of great interest to see how many of the inmates have been employed about the grounds or on the work on the buildings that has been done or is going on. Two patients render valuable service in stone cutting, showing little sign of derangement or inefficiency in their steady, interested, and intelligent labor.

Our Treasurer's report shows a surplus in our treasury. The Superintendent's review of the ten years' management of this institution suggests the propriety of considering the reason for the existence of a surplus, the use that will be made of it, and the wisdom of so maintaining the price of board at a hospital or asylum that the income so derived may exceed its ordinary annual expenses.

It will be observed by inspecting the treasurer's report of any of our institutions for the care of the insane, established long enough to be well under way, that a surplus remains at the end of many of the financial years.

In our hospitals, where the number of patients and the individual patients change frequently, where the forms of dementia are many and varied, and a larger force of physicians and attendants must be employed than in such an asylum as ours, the expense of maintenance is great, - considerably greater than here. The price of board for pauper patients, \$3.25 per week, is too low, and the annual reports would show a steady and considerable deficit if it were not that the income derived from the care of private patients is sufficient to turn the balance to the favorable side. In this asylum, where we have no private patients, we only are able to show an annual surplus by the greatest care and scrutiny, and by furnishing a somewhat plainer but yet nutritious and wholesome diet. In regard both to the State hospitals and this asylum it would be possible, we suppose, to so regulate and change, each year, the established price of board, that no surplus would remain on balancing the annual accounts. We are satisfied, however, and we think any intelligent person would be satisfied on examining the history of any such institution during a period of years, that such attempt to regulate and change the rate so as to render the institution barely self-supporting would be unwise and injurious. It is best for the State and for the patients themselves that the more liberal policy should be upheld. If our institutions were barely self-supporting in meeting their ordinary expenses, it would be necessary, of course, to resort constantly to the Legislature for appropriations for the additions and improvements which even new buildings require to maintain them in good order, and to furnish the new facilities which the genius of the age and accumulated experience suggest.

We all believe that every facility should be ready and at hand by which the veil can be lifted from the clouded intellect, a family thus reunited, a citizen restored to useful and honorable service of his country,—or misery, suffering, and discomfort alleviated, when, unhappily, the light of reason is permanently dimmed.

If prudent and intelligent managers are selected and appointed to the government of insane hospitals they should have the money ready to supply these things, — sometimes at once, as soon as needed; often by gradual and careful change or addition in building or equipment. It is not feasible to explain, nor has the Legislature the time to consider and investigate each expenditure.

If a single year of a hospital be taken and isolated a somewhat large surplus may appear. If a period of years be taken the surplus of single years will be found to merge and be absorbed in the necessary and proper expenditures of wise administration, and this both to the present advantage of the patients and to the actual saving and gain of the State.

We have two institutions under our care. This year, at the hospital which is under our charge, we have built and equipped two new buildings, or wards, for the care of the suicidal insane, without resorting to a special legislative appropriation. During the past ten years at this asylum we have changed an old and somewhat dilapidated building into a cheerful, well-equipped, and well-constructed establishment, without appeal to other aid than our own income. sums charged to private patients have helped us to do this at the hospital, then the private patients of to-day and the years to come are benefited. If the State and the towns have helped us at the asylum, it is to the gain of the State and towns henceforth, and the surplus of a single year has but been a part of the wise, necessary and economical expenditure of the decade. The history of the financial management of our two institutions will be found but a repetition of that of the other establishments of the State. We are convinced, therefore, that not a narrow but a liberal and comprehensive policy should be sustained, and that a desire to save upon a year's cost of supporting the insane should not be allowed to

cause a greater ultimate loss and injury, both to the State and to the unfortunate beings who are its wards.

We would express our thorough satisfaction with the ability and untiring devotion of our Superintendent, Dr. Quinby, and with the excellent services of his staff, and of the attendants.

ROCKWOOD HOAR.
FRANCIS C. LOWELL.
ELLEN S. HALE.
FRANCES M. LINCOLN.
A. G. BULLOCK.
THOMAS H. GAGE.
J. F. MOORS.

WORCESTER, Sept. 30, 1887.

OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

Hosea M. Quinby, M. D., Sup-	erint	ender	ıt,			\$2,500 00
Ernest V. Scribner, M. D., Ass	sistai	nt Ph	ysici	an,		1,000 00
Clarence R. Macomber, Clerk	and	Stew	ard,			1,000 00
Sophia N. Graves, Matron,						325 00
William Sherman, Engineer,						1,000 00
Albert Wood, Treasurer,						400 00

VALUE OF STOCK AND SUPPLIES,

OCTOBER 1, 1887.

Live stock,										\$425 00	0
Carriages and										650 00	0
Machinery and	mechani	cal 1	fixtui	es,						9,000 00	0
Beds and beddi	ng in im	nate	s' de	partn	aent,					9,457 60	0
Other furniture	e in inma	tes'	depa:	rtme	nt,					3,000 00)
Personal prope	rty of St	ate i	ո sալ	erint	tender	it's d	lepar	tmen	t, .	9,500 00)
Ready-made cle	othing,									1,146 08	3
Dry goods,										1,997 58	3
Provisions and	grocerie	з,								2,168 18	5
Drugs and med	licines,									300 00)
Fuel, .										1,080 00)
Library, .										$325 \ 00$)
Other supplies,										2,346 89	9

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Asylum.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1886: —

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: —I herewith submit my Tenth Annual Report on the finances of the Worcester Insane Asylum for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

Cash belonging to asylum Deposits of inmates, .									
								\$10,267	05
Amounts received:	e			4.5	4	017 100	E 1		
From the Commonwealth:									
cities and towns for									
other sources, .									
patients (on deposit	.),	•	•	٠	٠.			73,749	27
							_	\$84,016	32
The expenditures for th	ie ye	ar ha	ave b	een a	s fo	llows:-	_		
Salaries and wages, .									
Extra labor (ordinary),						15	00		
Provisions and supplies	, viz	.:-			-			\$20,988	"
Meats of all kinds, .						\$3,823	27		
Fish of all kinds, .						690	42		
Fruit and vegetables,						1,695	94		
Flour,						3,103	66		
Meal for table,						85	40		
Grain and hay,						207	21		
Tea and coffee,						747	01		
Sugar and molasses,						1,213	75		
Milk, butter and cheese,						6,359	43		
Salt and other groceries,						921	93		
All other provisions,						1,629		000 455	00
Clothing and other materi	ial,					\$5,224		\$20,477	08
Fuel,							99		
Light,						1,399	05		
Amounts carried foru	vard.	,				\$11,778	13	\$41,466	45

Amounts brought forward					\$11,778	13	\$41,466	45
Medicine and medical supplies	3,				235	61.		
Furniture and furnishings,					1,462	05		
Crockery, ,					569	84		
Beds and bedding,					1,190	22		
Transportation,					265	27		
Travelling,				٠.	60	00		
					35	77		
Soap and water,					1,045	69		
Stationery,					174	16		
6,				6,	221	00		
Repairs (ordinary),					3,000	00		
All other current expenses,		-			1,833	82	****	
							\$21,871	56
Total current expenses,							\$63,338	01
Repairs and improvements (ex							, 400 , 000	0.1
Refunded inmates from depos						00		
	,						\$9,495	50
, m, 1							652.000	
Total amount expended,			٠	٠			\$72,833	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1887,	44	٠	•.	٠			. 11,182	81
							\$84,016	32
	RES	OURC	ES.				,,	
Cash on hand,					\$11,182	81		
Due from the Commonwealth.					4,152	46		
cities and towns,					13,896	31		
other sources, .					221	05		
	T						\$29,452	63
		BILIT	ES.		# C 017	00		
Due for supplies and expenses		•	•	٠	\$5,817			
0 /	•	•	•	٠	1,807			
Due inmates (cash on deposit)),	•	•		850	99	8,474	96
							0,111	
Total surplus,							\$20,977	67

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT WOOD,

Treasurer:

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 1, 1887.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 29, 1887.

The undersigned has this day carefully compared the Treasurer's statement of expenditures for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887, with the vouchers which are on file at the asylum, and found it to be correct.

THOMAS H. GAGE,

Auditor of Accounts.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Asylum.

Ladies and Gentlemen: — I herewith submit for your consideration the Tenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Worcester Insane Asylum.

There remained in the asylum at the close of the last official year 398 patients, —192 males and 206 females. Twentyone males and 25 females have since been admitted, 10 males and 4 females have been discharged, and 21 males and 17 females have died, leaving in the asylum, Sept. 30, 1887, 392 patients, — 182 males and 210 females.

The whole number of patients under treatment during the vear has been 444,—213 males and 231 females, while the daily average has been 393.52.

Of the 46 patients admitted, 2 males and 6 females were transferred from the Tewksbury Almshouse, 10 females from the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, 9 males and 11 females from Taunton, and 10 males from Northampton.

Of the 14 patients discharged, 10 males were transferred to Bridgewater, 1 female to the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, 1 female was sent to Ireland, and 2 females returned to their homes.

Two patients are reported recovered, —1 from puerperal mania, of two years and two months' duration, the other from alcoholic mania, after a four years' residence in the asylum.

Of the 38 deaths, 13 were due to phthisis, 5 to epilepsy, 11 to exhaustion of chronic mania, 4 to paresis, and 1 each to senility, paralysis, Bright's disease, chronic diarrhœa and cerebral effusion.

	V. Linda		-							
		L YEAR.		No. of ints.	Average nber of ents.	1)EATH:	8.	cent. on hole No. Patients	cent. on ily Aver- e No. of tients.
OFFIC	IAL	YEAR.		Whole No Patients	Daily Aver number Patients.	Males.	Males. Females Totals.		Per cent Whole of Pati treated	Per cent. daily Av age No. Patients
1877-78,				429	382.98	18	8	26	6.05	6.78
1878-79,				422	367.41	22	11	33	7.82	8.98
1879-80,				413	363.15	15	8	23	5.56	6.33
1880-81,	÷			401	362.09	18	6	24	5.98	6.62
1881-82,				439	375.59	21	11	32	7.28	8.51
1882-83,				461	384.33	37	24	61	13.23	15.84
1883-84,				438	390.69	22	20	42	9.58	10.75
1884-85,				448	391.12	20	14	34	7.58	8.69
1885-86,				476	400.28	23	15	38	7.98	9.49
1886–87,				444	393.52	21	17	38	8.55	9.65
1884–85, 1885–86,				$\frac{448}{476}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 391.12 \\ 400.28 \end{array} $	20 23	14 15	34 38	7.58 7.98	8.69 9.49

Ratio of Deaths from the Opening of the Asylum to Oct. 1, 1887.

The general health of our inmates has been good; cases of acute sickness having, as in the preceding year, been few. Very little restraint has been used, and the liberty of the patients, within the grounds, has been greatly enlarged, and yet in no case has any serious accident resulted therefrom. Four patients have abused the privilege granted them and escaped, but this proportion is no greater than might be expected under any system.

Since my last report the repairs in our cooking department have been completed, our kitchens connected by a hydraulic elevator and refurnished with an entire new set of cooking apparatus, consisting of an eight-foot range, with broiler and griddle attached, four forty-gallon jacket kettles, three steam kettles, a Whitely meat-roaster, and a hot closet.

We have also thrown out bays at the end of our South Johonnot wards, and begun alterations which will result eventually in the complete renovation of our extreme male wings.

During the winter the dam at the Hermitage Pond, socalled, from which the asylum obtains its water supply, began to leak and to show such other signs of weakness that it was deemed prudent to draw off the water. On account of the condition of the ground it was impossible to determine what the exact trouble was, or to take any effectual steps towards its repair until late in the spring. It was then found that the spiling back of the wall had entirely rotted away, and that the dam, as originally constructed, was so defective that very extensive repairs, if not an entire rebuilding, would be necessary to insure its safety. By the direction of the Trustees, Messrs. Knowles and Allen were employed to carry out these repairs, under the supervision of Mr. Charles A. Allen, city engineer, and according to plans made by him. The work is now completed and has been done in the most substantial and satisfactory manner.

With the close of the present official year the asylum ends its first decade. It may be well, therefore, to look back and see what it has accomplished during this time, and note how it has administered the trust placed in its hands. The new Worcester Lunatic Hospital was opened Oct. 23, 1877, and on the same day the old buildings, occupied from 1833, were turned over to the asylum and at once filled with the chronic, indigent insane, transferred from the other State hospitals. Although these buildings had for many years proved inadequate to meet the wants of the hospital, they were still substantial, convenient, homelike, and in the main, well adapted to the new purpose to which they were to be devoted. They were, however, extremely faulty in the matter of light and ventilation, and needed radical alterations to correct these faults and to introduce pure air and sunshine into the wards, recognized by modern sanitary science as one of the first requisites of a properly constructed hospital. Extensive repairs were also necessary to make good the wear and tear of over forty years' use, and more especially since no outlay, save what was absolutely demanded, had been made upon the buildings for several years, or from the time that it was decided to build a new hospital and abandon the old.

Beginning its career without any resources of its own, and having to depend entirely upon the income to be derived from its patients, as fixed by the laws of the State, it was obliged to borrow funds to meet its current expenses. It had, therefore, no means at its disposal to make the various alterations and repairs which the condition of the buildings demanded. In consideration, however, of the fact that its

former tenants had allowed the buildings unduly to deteriorate, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated from the surplus funds of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and used by the asylum in building a new laundry, relaying floors and carrying out such other repairs as were absolutely demanded.

Under the wise organization and skilful management of Dr. Park, its first superintendent, the financial success of the asylum was at once assured, and in its subsequent management it has only been necessary to follow out the methods devised and adopted by him to realize like results. After refunding its loans and meeting all of its other liabilities, the asylum had, at the end of the first year, a considerable balance in its favor, and this has continued to be the case during each subsequent year.

Reserving in its treasury a sufficient fund to meet its quarterly bills, and to anticipate any emergency that might arise during the year, the asylum has devoted the balance of its income to necessary repairs and improvements. With the earnings of the past ten years it has renewed the inside finish in six of its eighteen wards, relaid all of its drains, put in new plumbing over the greater portion of the house, renewed its entire heating apparatus, enlarged the laundry and equipped it with new machinery, repaired, enlarged and refurnished the kitchen, and thrown out bay windows at the ends of several of the wards. Plans have been adopted involving radical changes in the system of vertilation, and in so far as these plans have been carried out they have proved eminently successful. In the meantime the entire house has been repainted, the general repairs kept up, and a great deal of work done about the grounds, grading, cutting and setting curbstones, paving and laying sidewalks, etc.

Patients' labor has been largely utilized and has been an important factor in reducing the cost of these repairs. It has enabled us to carry out many improvements which without an appropriation from the State would have been impossible in the absence of such help.

The average weekly cost of support per patient for the ten years has been \$2.98. Their diet has been plain but gener-

ous, their clothing abundant, their attendance ample, and nothing has consciously been neglected that is essential to the health, happiness or well-being of the patients. A medical officer has been upon the grounds and within call at all times. Each patient has been visited twice daily, and more frequently in cases of sickness or unusual excitement. Regular service has been held in our chapel on Sundays, and at least one entertainment has been given during the week, while many of the patients, either alone or in company with an attendant, have been allowed to attend religious services and various entertainments in the city. The amount of restraint employed has become less and less each year, and the greater part of that now used would be discontinued were it not for the fact that the crowded condition of the female wards makes it necessary to associate dangerous patients at night, either on the corridors or in dormitories. Leaving these cases, some half a dozen in number, out of the account, an average of three female patients have worn restraint dur ing the past year, while but one male has been thus confined, and for a few days only. That restraint could be entirely abolished from the asylum I have no doubt, but I by no means feel assured that this would be for the best interest of the patients. Although free to acknowledge that restraint has been used heretofore with too little discrimination, I feel that its entire abolition would be unwise, and that it would take from our hands a valuable means of curbing certain propensities of the insane and of accomplishing results which could not be so well accomplished by any other method.

Recognizing the fact that labor is one of the most useful agencies for diverting the minds of the insane, and improving both their bodily and mental strength, much time and thought have been given to devising methods for employing the greatest possible number of our inmates, and to inventing some means whereby special cases, able, but disinclined to work, on account of delusions or indolence, might have their interest awakened, and be led to occupy their time in useful labor, instead of spending it listlessly upon the wards. It has not been deemed advisable to attempt to introduce any special branch of industry at the asylum, as, up to the present time at least, ample facilities have been offered in

the improvements and alterations which have been carried on for the employment of all of our inmates who have shown any inclination to work. The more simple the work the greater the number of patients that can profitably be employed therein. The amount and value of the labor that is performed each day by any one of a majority of our inmates is very little, but where no extra supervision is required, when time is no object, and where there is little or no material that can be destroyed, the aggregate value of the labor derived from patients is considerable. We now and then find an inmate who, having learned a trade prior to his sickness, retains his capacity for skilful labor, but the number of such patients is small, much smaller, in fact, than is generally supposed.

The average yearly death rate for the past ten years, reckoned upon the daily average number of inmates, has been 9.16 per cent.,—not a high average if we take into consideration the class of patients under treatment, the feeble condition of a majority of them, and the number of years they have suffered from mental disease. That wholesome diet, regular habits and proper sanitary surroundings tend to lengthen life is nowhere more plainly shown than in the wards of an asylum for the chronic insane, where may be seen patient after patient living on, year by year, although seemingly in the last stage of consumption or of other wasting disease.

The average duration of insanity at the time of admission, in the patients transferred to the asylum, was 5.41 years. A knowledge of this fact would suggest that few, if any, cures could be looked for from among its inmates, since in insanity, as in other diseases, the number of cures bears a direct ratio to the duration of the disease; and yet nine of the patients have returned to their homes, having made good recoveries. It is not, however, to the cures alone that we should look when attempting to estimate the success of this, or of any hospital for the insane. A great deal is done by every hospital to better the condition of its patients which cannot be made to appear in any report or table of statistics. Experience proves that cases, seemingly the most hopeless and forlorn, are susceptible of no little improvement if the efforts toward this end be persistent and

well directed. It is for this reason that labor among the chronic insane is by no means a thankless task, or one which may not call forth the highest talents and the best endeavors of anyone who seeks to better the condition of his fellow-men.

Notwithstanding the fact that a new hospital has been opened at Westborough within the year, the State of Massachusetts will undoubtedly be called upon in the near future to provide additional accommodations for her insane. Her four State hospitals are favorably located and have ample accommodations for all of the acute cases that will be likely to be sent to them for many years to come, could they be relieved from time to time of the accumulation of chronic cases. Such relief could, without doubt, be properly provided in buildings specially designed for this class of cases upon the grounds of the present hospitals and under the management of their officers. The majority of our hospitals, however, are already of such a size as to make it questionable whether their superintendents should have any additional responsibilities thrust upon them, and especially if there is to be any material increase in the number of acute cases that they are called upon to treat. Northampton, perhaps, might in this way provide for all of the insane in the western part of the State for some years to come; but the most feasible plan for giving relief to the other hospitals would seem to be to establish another asylum for chronic cases in some central location, on a plan that would admit of enlargement from time to time as necessity seemed to demand. In such an institution a thousand patients might safely be brought With a central structure suffiunder one management. ciently large for the purposes of administration, and for the care of all of the more disturbed cases, the remaining buildings need not be either elaborate in design or costly in structure, and could, therefore, be built promptly, as required.

A large and fertile farm is, without question, one of the most essential adjuncts of such an institution; and although it has been found impossible, under any scheme that human ingenuity has yet been able to devise, to make an asylum for the insane self-supporting, it is only through the facilities which a large farm affords that the insane can be em-

ployed to the best advantage, and their labor made the most beneficial to themselves and remunerative to the institution.

In compliance with the request made in our last report the Legislature of 1887 changed the name of this institution to Worcester Insane Asylum.

The weekly cost of support per patient during the past vear has been \$3.09.

The asylum is still indebted to the proprietors of the "Worcester Evening Gazette" for a copy of their paper; to Miss Anna S. Folsom for magazines; to the Hospital Newspaper Company for books, papers, and Christmas cards; and to Mr. A. S. Lowell for miscellaneous reading matter.

> H. M. QUINBY, Superintendent.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.



STATISTICAL TABLES.



TABLES FOR UNIFORM STATISTICS

IN THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

(Approved by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, April 3, 1880.)

By the act of the Legislature establishing an Asylum for the Chronic Insane, it was provided, "That the inmates thereof shall consist only of such chronic insane as may be transferred thereto by the Board of State Charities in the manner provided in section four, chapter two hundred and forty, of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixtythree." (Statutes, 1877, chap. 227.)

All the patients of the asylum, therefore, have been former inmates of one or more hospitals in the State; and whenever in these tables they appear as "first admissions," they are only to be regarded as first admissions to this asylum.

1. General Statistics of the Year.

		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in asylum Oct. 1, 1886,		192	206	398
Admissions within the year,		21	25	46
Whole number of cases within the year,		213	231	444
Discharges within the year,		_	_	_
Viz.: as recovered,		_	2	2
much improved,		_	_	-
improved,		_	1	1
unimproved,		10	1	11
Deaths,		21	17	38
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1887, .		182	210	392
Viz.: supported as State patients,		55	38	93
town patients, .		127	172	299
private patients, .		_	_	_
Number of different persons within the year	r.	213	231	444
admitted,		21	25	46
recovered,		_	2	2
Daily average number of patients, .		186.47	207.05	393.52

2. Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.

MONTHS,	Aı	MISSIC	NS.		arges (i g Death			AVERAGE :	
	Ma.	Fe	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
1886.	1	İ	1					1	l
October,	_	_	-	4	1	5	189.19	205.42	394.61
November, .	_	1	1	4 3	1	4	184.83	205.77	390.60
December, .	2	_	2	-	2	2	186.10	203.93	390.03
1887.	-		_	-	_	_	1 -00.20	200.00	
January,	_	10	10	2	3	5	185.32	203.58	388.90
February, .	_	_	_	_	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\circ}{2}$	185.	209.57	394.57
March,	_	3	3	1	3	4	184.19	208.78	392.97
April,	_	_	_	2	_	$\frac{1}{2}$	183.	208.	391.
May,	9	_	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\tilde{3}$	185.	207.87	392.87
June,	10	_	10		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sigma}{2}$	194.67	205.30	399.97
July,	-		-	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	193.90	204.32	398.22
1	_	11	11	2	_	2	184.03	210.81	394.84
Non-tour look	_	11	11	1	4	5	182.40	210.31	393.60
september, .	_	_	_	1	4	· ·	102.40	211.20	999.00
Total of cases,	21	25	46	31	21	52			
	21	20	40	91	21	92			
Total of per-	9.1	0.5	4.0	91	01	* 0			
sons,	21	25	46	31	21	52			

3. Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.

					CAS	es Admit	TED.	TIMES P. EVIOUSLY RE-				
NUMBER OF	THE	ADM	ISSIC	ON.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
First, .					21	25	46	-	_	-		
Second, .					_	-	-	_	_	-		
Etc., .					_	-	-	_	-	-		
Total of	cas	es,			21	25	46	-	-	-		
Total of	per	sons	, .		21	25	46	_	_	_		

Ages of Persons Admitted for the First Time. 4.

			AT F	IRST ATT		WHEN ADMITTED.			
AGES.			Males.	Females	. Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Fifteen years and less	з, .		3	-	3	-	-	_	
From 15 to 20 years,			3	3	6	-	1	1	
20 to 25 years,			3	6	9	2	1	3	
25 to 30 years,			-	1	•1	. 3	4	7	
30 to 35 years,			2	5	7	4	1	5	
35 to 40 years,			3	1	4	3	8	11	
40 to 50 years,			2	3	5	5	3	8	
50 to 60 years,			-	-	_	3	2	5	
60 to 70 years,			-	-	-	-	4	4	
70 to 80 years,			-	-	-	-	-	-	
Over 80 years, .			-	_	-	-	-	_	
Unknown,			5	6	11	1	1	2	
Totals,		.	21	25	46	21	25	46	

5. Parentage of Persons Admitted.

DT 1 0T	~		Mai	LES,	FEM.	ALES.	Тот	TALS.
PLACE	s.		Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Vermont, .			1	1	_	_	1	1
Massachusetts,			4	4	9	9	13	13
New Hampshire,			1	1	1	1	2	2
New York, .			1	1	-	-	1	1
Nova Scotia,			_	-	1	1	1	1
Prince Edward I	sla	nd,	1	1	_	_	1	1
Cape Breton,			1	1	_	_	1	1
England, .			3	3	1	1	4	4
Ireland, .			4	4	8	8	12	12
Sweden, .			1	1	1	1	2	2
Italy,			1	1	_	-	1	1
Germany, .			-	_	2	2	2	2
Portugal, .			1	1	_	-	1	1
Unknown, .			2	2	2	2	4	4
Totals, .			21	21	25	25	46	46

$6. \quad Residence \ of \ Persons \ Admitted.$

PLACES.				Males.	Females.	Totals
Massachusetts, viz.:—	 			4	9	7
Bristol County, .	•	•	•	4	3	00
Suffolk County, .	•		•	9	13	22
Middlesex County,				. –	2	2
Norfolk County,				1	1	2
Plymouth County,				2	_	2
Worcester County,				2	4	6
Unknown,				3	2	5
Totals				21	25	46
Cities or large towns, .				21	25	46

7. Civil Condition of Persons Admitted.

NUMBER	Un	MARRII	ED.) A	LARRIE	D.	W	IDOWE	D.	UN	KNOV	VN.
OF THE ADMISSION.	Males.	Females.	Totals.									
First, .	8	8	16	3	11	14	3	3	6	7	3	10
Second, .	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
Totals,	8	8	16	3	11	14	3	3	6	7	3	10

8. Occupations of Persons Admitted.

		OCCUI	PAT10	NS.				Males.	Females.	Totals.
Housekeeper	s,							_	5	5
Laborers,								1	-	1
Domestics,								_	2	2
Fish packer,								1	-	1
Machinist,								1	-	1
Waiter, .							.	1		1
Sailor, .							.	. 1	-	1
Cook, .								_	1	1
Trader, .								1	_	1
Gas-fitter,					•			1	_	1
Milkman,							.	1.	_	1
Teacher,					,			_	1	1
Teamster,						,	. 1	1	_ 1	1
Printer, .								1	_	1
Operatives,					,		.	3	_	3
Tailor, .							- , }	1		1
Laundress,								_	1	1
No occupation								4	2	6
Unknown,			·					3	13	16
C (1 11,		•		,		-				
Totals,								21	25	46

9. Form of Disease in the Cases Admitted.

FORM OF	DISE	EASE.			Males.	Females.	Totals
Mania, chronic, .					13	17	30
recurrent, .					1	2	3
Epilepsy,		,		.	2	1	3
Dementia, chronic,				.	5	3	8
Paresis,					-	2	2
Total of cases,				. [21	25	46
Total of persons,				.	21	25	46

10. Reported Duration of Insanity before Last Admission.

		T Admis			L OT			Totals.	
PREVIOUS DURATION.	Ma es.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	2	_	2	-	-	_	2	_	2
Under 1 month,	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 1 to 3 months, .	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 to 6 months, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 to 12 months, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
1 to 2 years, .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
2 to 5 years, .	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
5 to 10 years, .	2	10	12	-	-	-	2	10	12
10 to 20 years, .	7	3	10	-	_	-	7	3	10
Over 20 years,	2		2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Unknown,	6	7	13	1	1	2	7	8	15
Total of cases, .	20	24	41	1	1	2	21	25	46
Total of persons, .	20	24	44	1	1	2	21	25	46
Av'ge of known cases, .	13.56	7.87	10.71	-	-	-	13.56	7.87	10.7

11. Probable Causes of Insanity in Persons Admitted.

		CAU	JSES.			Males.	Females.	Totals.
Intemperanc	e,					_	2	2
Epilepsy,					.	1	-	1
Syphilis,					.	_	1	1
Heredity,						3	6	9
Menopause,					.	_	1	1
Senility,						_	1	1
Religious ex	citen	ient	, .			1	1	2
Overwork,						-	1	1
Congenital,						1	- !	1
Business tro	ables					1	- I	1
Puerperal,						_	1	1
Sickness,					.	2	_	2
Unknown,					.	12	11	23
Totals,						21	25	46

12. Relations to Hospitals of Persons Admitted.

		-			-
HOSPITAL RELATIONS.			Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First admission to any hospital for insane,			-	-	-
Former inmates of the asylum,			1	1	2
of Danvers Lunatic Hospital, .			1	8	9
of Tewksbury Almshouse, .			2	4	6
of Boston Lunatic Hospital, .			1	1	2
of Worcester Lunatic Hospital,			2	11	13
of Northampton Lunatic Hospita	ıl,.		10	_	10
of Taunton Lunatic Hospital, .			28	13	41
of Butler Hospital, R. I.,			_	1	1
of State Workhouse,			1	_	1
Total of cases,			46	39	85
Total of persons,			21	25	46
Total of cases,			46		88

13. How Supported.

							PA	PATIENTS ADMITTED.	ED.	Av	AVERAGE OF THE YEAR.	AR.
	SUPP	SUPPORTED AS	AS				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
State patients, .		•	٠	•		-	10	9	16	61.90	37.99	99.89
Town patients, .		•	•	٠	٠	٠	111	19	30	124.57	169.06	293.63
Totals, .							21	25	46	186.47	207.05	393.52

14. Discharges, Classified by Admission and Result.

		RECOVERED.		I	IMPROVED.		Ω	UNIMPROVED.	0.		DIED.			Totals.	
ADMISSIONS.	Males.	Males, Females, Totals, Males, Females, Totals	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	l'emales.	Males, Females, Totals, Males, Females, Totals, Males, Females, Totals,	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,		6.1	5	1	-	_	10	_	=	21	17	80	91	21	52
Second,	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	1
Totals,	1	2	2	1	-	-	10		11	21	17	88	91	21	52
Persons,	,	67	67	ŀ	П	—	10	H	I	21	17	38	31	12	52

15. Cases Resulting in Death. — Duration.*

Males.		DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	SSION.	Hos	HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.	CE.	Wноге	Whole Duration from the Attack.	n the
		Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,		1	+ © # 0	111111000) । । । न ४ ००	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111110140	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
10 to 20 years, 2 Over 20 years,		က ၊က	6 ا ت	1 1		- 1 -	4 I w	9 T S	10 1 6
Average of known cases (in months),	77	17	38	21 39.09	17	38 50.33	21 89.33	125.94	38 107.63

* Of the attack resulting in death.

16. Cases Discharged by Recovery or Death.

	18	ECOVERIE	s.		DEATHS.	
FORM OF INSANITY.	Males.	Females,	Totals.	Males,	Females.	Totals.
Mania, chronic,	-	_	_	13	13	26
Epilepsy,	-	_	-	4	1	5
Dementia, chronic,	-	_	-	_ 1	-	1
Melancholia, chronic,	-	_	_	-	2	2
Paresis,	_	_	-	3	1	4
Puerperal mania,	-	1	1	_	-	-
Alcoholic mania,	-	1	- 1	-	-	_
Total of eases,	_	2	2	21	17	38
Total of persons,	-	2	2	21	17	38

17. Causes of Death.

		26,000				Market Commence of the Commenc		
		CA	USES.			Males.	Females.	Totals.
Phthisis,				,		5	8	13
Epilepsy,						4	1	5
Semility,					٠	-	1	1
Exhaustion,					٠	7	4	11
Paresis, .						3	1	4
Chronie diar	rhœa	٠,				1	-	1
Paralysis,						-	1	1
Bright's dise	ase,					1		1
Cerebral effu	sion	, .				-	1	1
Totals,						21	17	38

18. Ages of those who Died.

		А т Тіме	of First	ATTACK.	Ат Т	IME OF D	EATH.
AGES.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Fifteen years and less,		1	_	1	_	_	_
From 15 to 20 years,		2	3	5	-	-	-
20 to 25 years,		3	_	3	2	_	2
25 to 30 years,		3	2	5	5	2	7
30 to 35 years,		1	2	3	2	3	5
35 to 40 years,		3	3	6	3	3	6
40 to 50 years,		4	3	7	7	4	11
50 to 60 years,	,	1	_	1	1	1	2
60 to 70 years,		-	1	1	1	3	4
70 to 80 years,		_	_		_	1	1
Over 80 years, .		_		-	-	_	-
Unknown,		3	3	6	_	-	_
Totals,		21	17	38	21	17	38

19. Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1887.

			Totals.	α) I	_	. 0	4 GC	, rc	ં	ı ox	ox	7	38		
		DIED.	Females.	٣	> 1	i	Ċ	1 -		1]	-1	1 00	1	17		
			Males.	6	ι	-	1	c	1 =	· c:	1 -1	uq	. —	21		
		. a	".sisioT	J	_	(0)	1	00	: 1	-	1	97	-	11		
		NIMPROVE	NIMPROVE	UNIMPROVED.	Females.	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	-	1
	DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1887.	in or	Males.		_	67	1 1	¢7	: 1	_	1	90)	10		
	DIED		Totals.	ı	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	_	1	-		
	AND	IMPROVED.	Females.	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	_	1	-		
NEW CASES.	HARGED	IMI	Males.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ì	1		
W C	Disc	VED.	Totals.	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	ī			
N E		MUCH IMPROVED.	Females.	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	ı	F	ı	1		
-		мосн	Males.	1	i	1	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1		
			Totals.	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	_	_	1	c)		
		RECOVERED.	Females.	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	_	,	1	2		
		M	Males.	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	١	ı	1		
			Totals.	429	47	42	28	71	8	47	65	71	91	923		
	Армитивр		Females.	220	17	16	18	22	53	10	38	0s	25	425		
			Males.	209	30	56	10	49	51	37	24	41	21	498		
						•	٠			٠						
		. 85														
		YEARS.												Totals, .		
-		Y		1878,	1879,	1880,	1881,	1882,	1883,	1884,	1885,	1886,	1887,	Ĭ		

19. Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1887 — Concluded.

RE-ADMITTED CASES, RECADMITTED CASES, REMAINING OF EACH RE		YEAR'S		Totals.	139	233	12	11	21	38	28	36	47	44	392
RE-ADMITTED. RE		OF EACH		Females.	- S	6	6	<u>∞</u>	<u></u>	16	_	28	- 02	24	
RE-ADMITTED. RE		EMAINING ADM		Males.	59	17	က	ಉ	12	22	21	œ	22	20	182
RE-ADMITTED RE-AD				Totals.		-	-	1	1		1	ı	1	1	<u> </u> ,
RE-ADMITTED RE-AD			IED.	Females.	1	1	i	i	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RE-ADMITTED RE-AD			q	Males.		i	i	i	1	ı	ı	ì	1	i	1
Totals. Tota			G.	Totals.	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	ı	1	
RE-ADMITTED			MPROVE	Females.	1	1	ı	ı	i	1	1	1	1	1	
Real Section Males. Recover	ES.	1887	UNI	Males.	1	1	i	ı	ı	ı	Ī	I	1	ı	1
Real Section Males. Recover	CAS	ED IN	ė	.ziaioT	ı	ı	i	ı	ı	ı	ī	ı	ı	ī	
Real Section Males. Recover	ITTED	ND DI	IPROVE	Females.	ı	i	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	i	1	
Real Section Males. Recover	-ADM	IGED A	NI NI	Males.	ı	1	1	ı	ı	1	1	ı	ı	T	1
Real Section Males. Recover	R	ISCHAI	ROVED.	Totals.	ı	1	1	1	ı	i	i	ı	ı	i	
Males. M		1	I IMPR	Females.	ı	1	1	1	1	1	i	ı	ı	ı	1
RE-ADMITTED. Males.			MUCI	Males.	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1
Bares.			KED.	Totals.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı
Males.			ECOVE	Females.		1	1	1	1	1	1	i	1	1	l
			es .	Males.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	 ==	1	<u> </u>
70		é -		Totals.	1	ς _γ	1	 	I	1	ŀ	I 	ı	1	2
70		ADMITT		Females.	ı	-	1	I	I	ł	ŀ	I	I	'	-
Js		Males.		1	, ,	i	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	Н	
Js					•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
			RS.				•								
TE 1878,			YEA		. ,8%						. , ,		ر ر	. ,,	Totals,











